FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1834. [NO. 910.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; or if paid during the year of subscription, or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, & thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS, on the 1st inst., Captain Henry Taws, and the several persons white and black, composing the crew of the Steamer Henrietta, were arrested at the instance of Doyle O'Neal, for a trespass *vi et armis* by taking two cords of Wood from Elwell's Wood Landing, and whereas, the said Capt. Taws and others were acting under the directions of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and for whose acts and doings the said Company is responsible; And whereas, further, I have been assured by the Agent delivering Wood at said Landing, that the said Company claim the privilege of taking it at all times, which fact Taws was made known,—

I therefore, do publicly call upon all Gentlemen supplying Wood at the said Landing, to give me or a written notice, or to notify me through the Public Press, of their assent or dissent to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company taking Wood at said Landing in future. And should any one at said Landing be disposed to make a contract exclusively with said Company, to deliver Pine Cord Wood at said Landing, cash shall at all times be paid to any responsible person on delivery.

JOHN CRUSOE *Pres't.*
and Agent Henrietta S. B Company.
Fayetteville, November 3, 1834 9 3w.

☞ The Wilmington Press will please insert three weeks.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

The Subscriber offers for Sale

100 BARRELS THOMASTOWN LIME,
10 do. Calcined Plaster Paris, ready for use.

He will keep a constant supply of the above articles on hand for sale low *for cash only.*

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Nov. 3, 1834. 9 7w.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber on the 10th October, a large chesnut sorrel HORSE, with a blaze face and a full bushy mane and tail, (and it inclines to lay his feet white, as near as I can recollect, somewhat windgalled in his hind feet. The horse was heard of on Cain's Creek, in Moore Co. Any person taking up such a Horse, or will give me any information of him, will be reasonably rewarded, by addressing a letter to Prospect Hall, Bladen County, North Carolina

THOS. J. ROBESON
October 25, 1834. 9 4w.

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.

AMONG the great variety of new Books recently received by the Subscriber, will be found

Brown's, Henry's, Clarks, and D'Oyley and Mant's Bible Commentaries.
Family Bibles, Quarto, from $2 25 to $8 50 each.
" " 8 vo. from 75 to $3 50 each.
" " 12 mo. from 50 to $1 50 each.
Pocket Bibles, from $1 to $3 each.
Splendid editions of the poetical works of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Young, Gray, Beatty, Collins, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats, Burns, Cowper, Thompson, Goldsmith, Hemans, Heber, Pollock, &c &c.
Cabinet British Poets.
Marshall's Life of Washington, beautiful edition.
Headley's do., Weems's do.
Lives of the United States, England, France, Rome, Greece, &c. &c.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Pliny's Natural History.
Whiston's Josephus, Plutarch.
Locke's Works.
Dr. Robert Hall's Works.
Watts's Introduction.
Dr. John's Works, Baxter's do.
Don Quixote, Scottish Chiefs.
Paley's Assistant, Butler's Analogy.
Lyttleford's Connections.
Cruden's Concordance.
Hamilton's, The Federalist.
Life of Jackson, Life of Clay.
Graham's Church History.
Adams's, Brown's, Watson's, and Alexander's Bible Dictionary.
Walker's, Hind's, New England, and Pocket Farmers.
Library of Knowledge, 2 vols.
Dr. Kirk's Christian Philosopher, and other works.
Sermons of Phillips, Curran and Grattan.
Dr. Dwight's Works.
A small selection of Medical and Law Books.
Book of Hearts.
Young Ladies' Own Book, Do. Sunday Book.
Young Man's do do.
Dr. Scott's Works, viz. Young Christian; Corner Stone; Mother at Home; Mother's Friend; Fireside Piety; Child at Home.
Sunday Books, viz: Village, Assembly, Watts, Methodist, Zion Songster, Dossey's Choice, Mercer's Cluster, Parkinson's, Dover Selection, &c. &c.
Sacred Books, viz. Missouri Harmony, Handel and Haydn, Smith and Little, American Psalmody, Zion's Harp, &c.
Pocket Almanacs.
A great variety of English, Latin and Greek

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Fine Pocket Pen and Pocket Knives.
Memorandum Books, of all descriptions.
Pocket Folios, Pocket Books and Wallets.
Colton's Maps, Mathematical Instruments.
Fine and Letter Paper, from 1 90 to 7 per Ream.
Beautiful Albums.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20.

Removal and New GOODS,

WE have removed to the Brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, lately occupied by Mr. Amos Kimball, and are now receiving and opening our Fall Supply, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Roram and Wool Hats,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Letter, Writing and Wrapping Paper, &c.
—*Also*—
26 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars,
80 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs Nails,
10 casks Cheese,
51 boxes Tin Plate,
10 bundles Wire, assorted,
20 boxes cast steel Axes,

Which we offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance for Cash, Country Produce, or approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 27, 1834. 8 6w.

NEW STORE AND New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. John C. Latta, on the North side of Person Street, a few doors east of Market square, and has just received from New York a general assortment of Goods, consisting of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats and Shoes,

of all descriptions. All of which he is determined to sell low for cash.

WINSHIP S. POE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 27, 1834. 8 4m

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.
H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, October, 1834. 8tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.
October 28, 1834. 8tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.
October 23, 1834. 8tf.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to insert the above advertisement four weeks, and forward their bill to this office.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
Fayetteville N. Carolina.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords.

MICHAEL McGARY.
October 14, 1834. 6tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.
Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1834. 6tf.

JOSEPH HOSTLER, (BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,
HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome,*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Waters,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, to issue a new Certificate for Eight Shares of the old Capital Stock of the said Bank, the original Certificate, standing in the name of Walter Leak, Sen., having been lost or destroyed.

WALTER LEAK, Sen.
Richmond County, N. C. Oct. 31, 1834.—9 3m.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE
Establishment,
Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING
200 PACKAGES,
WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware & Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Findings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and very general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
EUGENE B. DRAKE

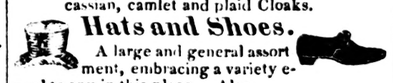
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to and taken the Stand on the So. West corner of Market square and Gillespie street, known as Slaiert's Corner, where he is just receiving and opening, direct from New York, a very general and excellent assortment of British, French, India and American Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Groceries,

Which, in connection with his former Stock, makes his assortment both extensive and complete.

Among which are:
Sup. extra blue, black, and sea green Cloths and Cassimeres,
Steel mix'd and drab do.
Ditto ditto and blue Satinets,
3-4, 4-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
3-4, 4-4 Plaids, Checks and Ginghams,
3-4, 4-4 Bed Tickings,
British, French and American Calicoes,
White, red and green Flannels,
Green Baize and cotton ditto,
Tartan Plaids and blue Camlets,
Merino Cloths, Circassians and Bombazetts,
India Satin and Italian Lustrings,
Imitation ditto do ditto,
Blue, red and green Florences,
Blue, black, brown, claret and lilac Gros-de-Naps,
Pongee, Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,
4-4, 6-4 Cambrics and Jaconets,
4-4, 6-4 Book and Swiss Muslin,
4-4, 6-4 figured do ditto,
4-4, 6-4 figured and plain Bobinets,
Bobinet Footings, Edgings and Quiltings,
Grecian and thread do do ditto,
Black silk do do ditto,
Muslin, Insertions, Swiss Lace and Lace Capes,
Ladies' fancy silk and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Ditto white, green and black, blond, gauze and bobinet Lace Veils,
Ditto white and merino Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Gentlemen's Flag, Bandana and Pongee Hdkffs,
A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves and Hosiery,
Ladies' Cravats and Head Ornaments,
Beed Bags and Hair Reticules,
White and coloured Braids, Piping and Cord,
Plain and figured Lustring, satin and gauze Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Ditto do belt ditto,
Taffetas ditto,
Gentlemen's linen Bosoms and Collars,
Ditto bombazine and velvet Stocks,
Ditto gum elastic and cotton Suspenders,
Ditto silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's cloth, merino, silk, circassian, camlet and plaid Cloaks.

Hats and Shoes.



A large and general assortment, embracing a variety equal to any in this place.—Also,
Men's and Womens' Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Groceries and Hardware.

40 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,
15 hhds. Porto Rico, St. Croix and Jamaica Sugar,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels ditto,
300 pieces Castings; Pots, Ovens, Skillets, &c.
105 set wagon Boxes,
75 sides sole Leather,
100 do. upper ditto,
7 tons Swedes and English Iron,
700 lbs German, English and A. B. Steel,

A general assortment of cut Nails, trace and halter Chains, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Arvils, Vices, Gun Powder, Shot and Lead, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Alum, Sulphur, Spanish Brown, Copperas, Madder, Indigo and Starch, Pepper, Spice, Ginger and Nutmegs, loaf and lump Sugar, gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Bale Rope, Cotton Bagging and Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers, real Spanish and common Cigars, pine apple Cheese, Raisins in boxes, Collins & King's Axes, Davis's Coffee Mills. A general assortment of fine and common Knives and Forks, fine and common desk and jack Knives, Handsaws, Rifles and shot Guns, brass and steel barrel pocket Pistols, ever pointed silver Pencil Cases; cotton and wool Cards; besides a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, the whole of which is offered at a small advance for Cash, Country Produce, or approved endorsed Notes at Bank.

E. B. DRAKE.
Staiert's Corner, Market Square.
Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1834. 4tf.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

Vindication of North Carolina.—From a very interesting account of the Administration of Governor Tryon, the last Royal Governor but one of North Carolina, which we find in Mr. *Joseph S. Jones's* late work, we make the following extracts, as strikingly exhibiting the peculiarities of the author's character:

Gov. Tryon had fallen in love with the idea of erecting a splendid Palace, to accomplish which, he wooed the members of the Legislature, with all the submission of a devoted lover. He lost his dignity in the efforts which he thus frequently made to accomplish his darling scheme, and may have forgotten his honor in the madness of his zeal and enthusiasm.

It was in the various political manœuvres, necessary to procure an appropriation of funds for the erection of this palace, that the genius of Lady Tryon, and her lovely sister, rose superior to the official consequence of the Governor. The sum of five thousand pounds was readily voted by the Assembly of 1776; but when it subsequently appeared, that this sum was only sufficient for the mere beginning of the edifice and that ten thousand more was necessary to complete it, the liberality of the legislature was exhausted. After a great deal of management however, the second appropriation bill was passed, and its success has been justly attributed more to the brilliant society of the ladies than to the policy of the Governor. To have taxed a Province, exhausted by the scourge of war and anarchy, with a burthen of 15000 pounds, exhibits a greater degree of indifference to the distress of the people, than can be reconciled with patriotism or humanity. The dinners of his Excellency must have been princely indeed, and the society of the ladies—the only sovereign apology—extremely delightful, to have wrung from the parsimony of the Assembly so heavy an appropriation. I shall anticipate one event in the annals of the State, to illustrate the universal esteem and admiration, in which these two ladies were held. The Assembly of 1770 created a new county in the centre of the State, and adorned it with the name of Wake, in compliment to the beauty of Miss Esther. At a still later period of our history, when the Royal Government had been annihilated, the Assembly carefully and justly substituted the names of distinguished Americans, for those of Tryon, Dobbs and others, which had designated several of the counties of the State.—While the motion to change the name of Tryon county was under consideration, a proposition was made by some over zealous patriot, to expunge the name of Wake.—The title of Tryon was expunged, but the ungallant proposition to obliterate the recollection of a beautiful woman was rejected by acclamation. The city of Raleigh, the capital of the State, as if to crown the majesty of beauty, was, at a still later period, fixed in the county of Wake, an appropriate name for a city, built on a territory consecrated to the genius of beauty and virtue.

The following are two of the famous Mecklenburg Resolutions. From the remarkable coincidence between them and the National Declaration of Independence written by Mr. Jefferson more than a year after they were passed, it is easy to see the reason of his denial of their authenticity.

That we the citizens of Mecklenburgh county, do hereby dissolve the political bands, which have connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connexion, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people:—are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign, and self governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our GOD, and the general Government of the Congress;—for the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other, our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

Having triumphantly proved from contemporaneous documents and other testimony the authenticity of these Resolutions, and as triumphantly vindicated the character of Mr. Hooper by a sketch of his life, and by private letters never before published, written by himself in a style of masculine purity and full of the fire of liberty, Mr. Jones thus concludes:

The character of Mr. Jefferson, like the house of the foolish man in the scripture parable, is built upon sand. It cannot stand the storm which the publication of his writings must provoke, from the hands of those whose lives are calumniated with the seeming solemnities of truth. The Hamiltons of New York, the Lees of Virginia, the Lowells of Massachusetts, and the whole country in the character of Washington, must appeal to the impartiality of posterity. As for my own part, I am content, that the aspersion of Mr. Hooper shall go down to future times contradicted by this brief analysis of his character—confirmed as that character is by his private and public letters, and the universal admiration of his contemporaries. His letter of the 26th April, 1774, his services in the first Provincial and Continental Congress, his zeal in urging the question of Independence in the Spring Convention of 1776, and finally his signature to the National Declaration, will be cherished as memorials of a patriot, when the shrine of Monticello will be irreverently visited, like that of Delphi, only as the former habitation of a heathen god.

THE ELECTION.

Since the month of May last, elections for Governor and Members of Congress in some, and for members of Congress and of the Legislature in others, have been held in eighteen of the States. With the exception of Virginia, all these States have held their elections since the adjournment of Congress, and consequently have in these elections expressed their approval or disapproval of the leading measures of the administration. First in the list of regenerated States is

VIRGINIA.

At the Presidential election in 1832, the *majority* for the Jackson electoral ticket was	22,365
At the election for members of the Legislature in April, the aggregate Jackson-Van Buren vote was	16,159
The aggregate Whig vote was	19,018
Whig majority in 1834,	2,859
Making a clear gain since 1832 of	25,224

The Whigs have elected 79 members of the legislature
The Jackson party 55 do.
Whig majority 24

So complete is the Whig triumph in this State, that even the Argus, with its brazen front, dares not claim it.

Mr. Rives, the Van Buren Senator from the "Old Dominion," resigned his seat in the Senate, to test the question whether Virginia would approve of the removal of the Deposites, the Protest, &c. by electing a legislature which would re-elect him to the Senate. The people did elect a legislature with reference to his re-election, and the result was, that Virginia was willing to confide her interests in that body to Benjamin Watkins Leigh, the present incumbent.

LOUISIANA.

In 1832 the majority for the Jackson electoral ticket in Louisiana was	1521
The majority for E. D. White, the Whig candidate for Governor, at the election in July, 1834, was	1617
Clear Whig gain in Louisiana in two years,	3138

Perhaps no State suffered more in proportion to its population and business operations, from the illegal seizure of the public monies by the President, than did Louisiana, and with an emphasis not to be mistaken, did the people of that State tell Gen. Jackson that the battle of New Orleans was a splendid triumph over a foreign foe, but that it would not authorize the "Hero" to triumph over the Constitution and the Laws.

INDIANA.

The election in Indiana took place on the first Monday of August last. In 1832, the majority for the Jackson electoral ticket was	6980
In 1834, Noble, the Whig candidate for Governor, has a majority of	9631
Net Whig gain	15711

This State is settled chiefly by emigrants from New England, who are enlightened and patriotic, and have shown a great discrimination in choosing for their Chief Magistrate a Whig in principle and practice. The doctrines of the Protest find no disciples in Indiana.

ILLINOIS.

The majority for the Jackson electoral ticket, in 1832 was	8,718
In August, 1834, DUNCAN, Whig candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority of	7,340
Net Whig gain,	16,058

Illinois, like Indiana, has thrown off the yoke, and taken her place in the ranks of Whig States, with Indiana, Louisiana, and Virginia. Van Buren can never get a foot-hold upon her rich prairies, nor cheat her intelligent population.

KENTUCKY.

At the State Election, in 1833, the Jackson party elected 61 members of the Legislature, and the Anti-Jackson 77. At the State Election in August last, the Whigs elected 95 members and the Jackson party 41, (and 2 doubtful) making a Whig gain of 18 members. This secures the re-election of Mr. Bibb to the United States Senate, or the choice of some other gentleman, equally devoted to the great interest of the Union and the Constitution.

NEW JERSEY.

The Jackson majority for members of the Legislature, at the State election, in October, 1833, was	6,732
The same party have now elected their Congressional ticket by a majority of	1,130
Net Whig gain,	5,602

Last year the Whigs had only *eight* members of the Assembly, now we have elected twenty-eight, being a gain of twenty members, and more than five thousand votes. Yet the Argus claims a great victory in New Jersey, and the Tories of New York fired 100 guns! It is all in vain. This State will never give her electoral vote to Mr. Van Buren—Never.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The majority for the Jackson electoral ticket in 1832, was	24,267
At the election in October, 1834, for members of Congress, the Jackson majority was reduced to	12,650
Net Whig gain,	11,617

We have this year elected *eleven* members to the next Congress: at the election two years ago we elected only *nine;* thus we have gained two members of Congress and 11,617 votes. It is doubtful whether we have not a majority in the Legislature. A whig Senator in Congress may therefore be elected in the place of Mr. Wilkins. It is proper for us here to state, that efficient measures will be taken by the whigs of the 2d and 3d Congressional districts to contest the seats of Sutherland and Ash; as facts have come to light sufficient to put it beyond doubt that the illegal votes polled for these candidates, were more numerous than their majorities over Watmough and Gowen, the Whig candidates.

MARYLAND.

In 1832, the Anti-Jackson electoral ticket succeeded in the first and fourth electoral districts, giving seven electors. The Jackson ticket succeeded in the second and third districts giving three electors, and the aggregate *Anti-Jackson* majority was only *four* votes. Last year the Jackson party elected 47 members to the Legislature. At the late State election, they elected only *sixteen* out of the whole number, which is 78—and the whig gain in the city of Baltimore alone, is about *nine hundred.*

The recent election in Maryland is a striking commentary upon the conduct of Mr. Taney, who, in despite of law and equity, became the instrument of Gen. Jackson, in removing from the custody of Congress, the people's money, and placing it in the pockets of irresponsible and unknown depositories. After the Senate had rejected his nomination as Secretary of the Treasury, he went home and appealed to the people. *They have affirmed the decision of the Senate.* "So much for Buckingham."

DELAWARE.

There are *three* counties in this State. One of which, viz. Newcastle, gave a majority for Jackson in 1832. That county has now declared against the usurper, and stands redeemed, beside the Whig counties of Kent and Sussex. Delaware, like Vermont, Maryland and Virginia, has not a drop of Van Burenism to stain her soil.

RHODE ISLAND.

At the election in April last, Francis (Jackson) was elected Governor by a majority of 150 votes; and the legislature last year, having a tory majority, *nullified* the election of Mr. Robbins by a previous legislature, and sent one *Elisha R. Potter*, a blue light federalist, to Congress, to claim Mr. Robbins's seat. The committee of the Senate, however, gave Mr. Potter leave to withdraw his claim. The Whigs of Rhode Island, at their election in October, have elected 44 members of the legislature, and the tories 28. So that we have gained this state also.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The majority for the Jackson electoral ticket in N. Carolina in 1832 was	20,299
At the election for members of the Legislature in August last the Whigs elected	112 members
The Tories elected	90 do
Whig majority	22

This secures the election of a Senator in Congress in the place of *Bedford Brown*, a Tory whose term expires 4th March next.

MAINE.

The Jackson electoral ticket in 1832 had a majority of	6,087
At the election in September the Jackson candidate for Governor was elected by	3,728
Whig gain	2,359

We succeeded also in electing an additional Whig member of Congress in the place of Kavanagh, a Jackson member.

VERMONT.

Of this State we say nothing, because at her late election she has completely *used up* Jacksonism.—Not a fragment of it is left on her Green Mountains, or the delightful vallies at their base. In that region Van Burenism is extinct.—*Northern paper.*

Robbery.—The store of Mr. Asa A. Brown, on Market Street, was broken open on the night of the 2nd instant, and robbed of a sum of money. Among the bills taken was a counterfeit Ten Dollar, on the Bank of Cape-Fear.—*Wilmington Press.*

Superior Court.—At the Fall Term of our Superior Court, held in this town last week, his honor Judge Settle presiding, came on the trial of *Rich'd R. Curtis*, indicted for the murder of —— Boseman. It appearing in evidence that the killing was committed under circumstances of the highest provocation, the Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, without leaving the Box; and the Judge, considering it a mitigated case of even that class of homicide, fined Curtis $12, and discharged him. The business of the week was conducted with peculiar propriety, for which we are no less indebted to the presiding officer, than to the other officers and members of the Court.

Wilmington Press.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

From the North Carolina Journal.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence on Internal Improvement, and other citizens of Sampson County, held at Clinton, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1834, friendly to works of Internal improvement in the State of N. Carolina, on motion of Dr. William McKay, Maj. Ollen Mobley was called to the chair, and on motion of Edward C. Gavin, Esquire, Thomas I. Faison was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being briefly stated by the Chairman, on motion of Dr. Wm. McKay, a Sub-Committee, consisting of three persons, were appointed to draw Resolutions; who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following:

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting approve the General Scheme of Internal Improvement, suggested by the Internal Improvement Convention held at Raleigh in November last.

2. *Resolved*, That this Meeting believe that the honor, the interest, and the pride of North Carolina require that the first great work of Internal Improvement should lead from some sea port within the State—should at any rate be carried on *pari passu* with any other.

3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Internal Improvement of the State has become a matter of vital importance to its citizens, and that unless our Legislature adopt measures to effect the same, ruin inevitably awaits us.

4. *Resolved, therefore*, That in the opinion of this Meeting the next General Assembly ought to adopt measures to borrow a sufficient sum to effect the general Improvement of the State.

5. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the newspapers of this State, and that 200 copies thereof be printed for distribution in this county, and that a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the Central Committee at Raleigh.

OLLEN MOBLEY, Cha'n.
THOS. I. FAISON, Sec'y.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Our own times.—The proneness to depreciate our own times, and to undervalue our cotemporaries, has been frequently remarked. Men are apt to view things with reference to their own preconceived ideas, without regarding the changes in mind, manners and usages which the lapse of time produces.

The good old times! can never return, is the continual theme of those who are in the wane of life, and half a century disappears in the retrospective view of by-gone times.

The good old times! cries out the retired merchant, who lived at that period, when the means of supplying the people's wants were confined to the *few*, who happened to have a little money on which they could trade, when the necessities of the times sanctioned their cent per cent interest on the articles wanted.

The good old times! say the few veterans who are left to "shoulder their crutch and show how fields are won" Their aged hearts throb at the recollection of Braddock's defeat and the battles of later date. Washington, Lafayette, De Kalb, Greene, and the other heroes of the Revolution rise to view and the glow of patriotism warms their feeble frames.

Oh! the good old times! exclaim the grandmothers of the present race of belles, when the majestic hoop gave dignity to the appearance, and the admirable proportion produced by whale bone gave grace to the form. *Then*, the foplings of the day were kept at due distance, and decorum was the order of society. Then indeed, thus doubly guarded, the fellows were compelled to be humbly polite to gain the ear and solicit the hand of a fashionable fair one.

Very different are the language and feelings of all classes in the present day. Men disdain to look back, and laugh at the antiquated notion of their fore fathers. But will their enlightened minds, setting aside the peculiar bias of the characters enumerated, produce a greater sum of human happiness when taken in the aggregate? No! Man, in every period of life, is selfish and presumptuous, and refers every thing to himself! After all investigations of the *past* and speculations on the *future*, the *present* is a period of improvement and enjoyment, which renders it the *best*—it is at least the best which the present race has known. And even if the days to come, produce no greater blessings, we have every reason to be content.

Child killed by rats.—The coroner of Philadelphia was called, a few days since, to view the dead body of a black child, which, the mother deposed, she found dead in its bed—its face being nearly eaten off by rats.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Of the President and Directors, to the Stockholders of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company.

The President and Directors of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company have the satisfaction to present to the Stockholders, their First Annual Report.

In presenting this document, the Directory deem it proper briefly to refer to the provisions of the charter, under which the Directory was organized.

By the Act of Incorporation is created, a College of Electors, with authority to exercise in general meeting, the power of giving existence to the Company; in conformity to which, and agreeably to the 13th section of the Act, a meeting of the College was holden in Fayetteville, on the 17th day of February, 1834; at which, a majority of the Electors being present, the following persons were appointed Directors, namely: Robert McNamara of Rowan, Samuel F. Patterson of Wilkes, Hugh Campbell, Williamson Whitehead, Thomas N. Cameron, Edward W. Willkings, and James Seawell of Fayetteville. The appointment thus conferred, vests in the Directors, all the powers granted by the Act, to the Company, constituting a Body Corporate, and with authority to exercise "either by themselves or their agents, all the powers granted to the Company for the purpose of locating, constructing and completing said Road, and all such other powers and authority necessary for the effectual prosecution of the undertaking," and in compliance with the foregoing a Board of Directors was organized, by the appointment of James Seawell, President, Thomas N. Cameron, Clerk, and Williamson Whitehead, Treasurer. In the latter appointment, the Directory had anticipated the services of an efficient officer, but of which they were deprived by a dispensation of Providence, and the Company of one of its most zealous and patriotic members. The vacancy in the Treasury, occasioned by the death of Mr Whitehead, has been subsequently filled by the appointment of Mr. Edw'd W. Willkings, and that of Director by the appointment of Mr. Lewis Brown.

The Directors, in taking upon themselves the management of the affairs of the Company, are not less sensible of the confidence reposed in them, than in assuming the responsibility of their inability to perform a task, which it was apparent, was involved in numerous and perplexing difficulties; many of which, from the nature of things, rendered it impossible that they could be made to yield to the control of their most zealous efforts.

Knowing the existing apathy which pervades the public mind in relation to matters of internal improvement, the main object of the Directory has been, to present a practical illustration of the use or utility of a Rail Road transportation as a mean of inter-communication in connection with the *cost* and mode of construction adapted to the local situation of the State, in which particulars, they are not without a hope of having succeeded.

The Pecuniary resources of the Company being but limited, the work in its character novel, it could not be expected that it should have progressed with that rapidity and extent it otherwise could with more ample means; nor can it reasonably be expected that a work of the kind, without the aid of experienced operators, should in its workmanship be entirely exempted from defects. The execution of the work, nevertheless, is performed in a substantial manner. If in establishing the advantages of this description of transportation, is shown by the estimates of its cost to the people composing the communities through which the Road is to run, their ability to construct the work, the attainment should be regarded as one of infinite importance to the general welfare, since all will admit that such is the local situation of the state with regard to her internal commerce, that if ever she is made to occupy *that* stand in the union which the extent of her Territory and fertile interior, and her population justly intitle her to, and the individual wealth of her citizens is to be advanced in a comparative degree with her natural resources, its consumation can only be effected by a system of Rail Roads. The magnitude of this enquiry, therefore becomes increased by the deep interest which the great community of the whole state has in the adoption of a system of inter communication of this description.

The Road was commenced on the 15th of May last, with a view to its ultimate extension to the Western counties of the State; But with an understanding that the operations of the Company the present year should be confined to the completion of the *first two miles*, commencing at the River at Fayetteville. That by the completion of that portion of it, a practical illustration of the cost of such works would be produced, in aid of the general estimate of the projected route to the West. The main stem of the contemplated portion set apart, has been accomplished, say one mile and a half, and a fair experiment made of its practical use, and fitness for the purposes of transportation. The remaining half mile, as contemplated, will be accomplished in a few weeks.

It is to be regretted that the work in some degree has been permitted to languish, and from a cause that had not been anticipated by the Directory; it was confidently believed, that, in as much as the object of accomplishing the two miles was intended as a sample of the plan, and of ascertaining the cost, with a view to ulterior objects in the further prosecution of the undertaking, that the required instalments upon the Stock would have been promptly paid. Such, however, has not been the case; but this, nevertheless, may be viewed as the result of inattention by the Stockholders, rather than a disposition not to pay; but the effect produced by the delay is the same in the one case as in the other; the operations of the work in consequence have been retarded. It is the Directory, with great deference, would remark, that in the prosecution of a work of this kind, it is a consideration of the utmost importance to its success, that its engagements should be promptly complied with, and its operations prosecuted with an untiring hand, otherwise the loss of public confidence in its success becomes inevitable, and in that event public patronage is also withdrawn, and when public patronage is withheld, nothing but the *force* of redundency of capital can accomplish such works.

The introduction of the use of concave car wheels and convex rails, without the use of iron plates, has produced doubts in the minds of many, of the success of the plan, whilst too it has given rise to much speculative opinion among the scientific. But the solution of the question does not rest upon the uncertain testimony of theoretical opinion, nor is the result to be changed by the distrust of the uninformed. The facts here adduced, are the result of ocular demonstration.

The objections which this plan would seem to present are, First, that the friction of the wheels of the Car on a curved or oval rail, will be such as to require an unattainable increased force of propelling power to overcome the increased restriction produced by the friction of the car wheels.

Secondly, That the repeated action of the Car wheels upon a wooden Rail will create a splintered surface upon the face of the Rail, a result which it may produce if the Rail is taken from a twisting tree, the grain of which in that case ranges in a cross direction with the wheel. This defect, however, can at all times and with no additional expense be avoided, especially where timber is so abundant and convenient, and withal so admirably adapted for the purpose as it is in North Carolina.

The truth of the fact, that a straight grained Rail will not splinter, is fully exemplified by the use of the car upon the road now in question, and that the action of the Car wheels upon such as are straight grained, has the effect, by compressing the pores of the wood together, to create a hard glossy surface.

It is not contended, however, but that the model here referred to can be greatly improved; it is apparent that an improvement of infinite advantage can be made to the one adopted; by a slight alteration in the structure of the Rail, and cast of the concavity of the Wheel, and which doubtless will be adopted by the Company in the future Progress of the work. And should the use of Iron Plates be deemed essential, as a protection against casual injury, or to prevent the Rail from splintering, it is contended that the oval Rail will be found to be preferable to one with a flat surface. A small Plate of Iron of one to 1¼ inches wide, and ¼ of an inch thick, weighing one pound to the foot, fastened upon the top of the oval Rail, answers all the purposes which a 2 inch Bar, ¼ of an inch thick, weighing 5 pounds to the foot, will upon a Rail with a flat surface. The difference in the cost is too apparent to require calculation.—The saving in favor of the oval model is at least $1200 the mile in the cost of construction; nor is this all, the wear and tear of the Engine of the motive Power, and of the car wheels, if run upon a flat surface on Iron Bars, is estimated to be from $600 to $1000 the mile annually, an annual expense for wear and tear alone of two thirds the prime cost of the Iron Plates, a saving in the annual expense in favor of the Oval Rails of *one fifth* of the cost of a road averaging $5000 the mile.

The Iron Plates in neither case can be considered as a preservative of the rails against rot, but on the contrary, has a tendency to hasten its decay immediately under the plate of iron. But the oval, even in that case, possesses an advantage over the flat rail; the latter being on its surface flat, retains water, whilst the former, being round on the top, will not. In addition to all this, the oval rail can be preserved for years by the application of a compound of tar, trail oil and black lead, or any other cheap cement.

The Directory has not had an opportunity of ascertaining the difference in the draught upon a rail way with an iron bar and flat surface, and that of the oval rail without iron. It is sufficient however to know, that on the rail way from Campbellton, a horse can draw with ease from six to eight tons, a distance of one mile and one fourth, the road graduated the whole distance to 17 feet elevation, and the greatest ascent one foot in sixty.

The Treasurer's Report and his exhibits of the Funds and Property of the Company, herewith presented, show the expenditures from the 13th of May last, to the 31st of October inclusive, to be $4131 72, of which 3362 10 were paid in the purchase of Cars and other personal property for the use of the Road, which amount taken from the aggregate amount of expenditures, leaves a balance of $3739 62, the gross cost of one mile and a half of the road, making the average cost of a mile to be $824 9308, including an item of $425, paid the Superintendent, &c., and including also 400 feet of bridging.

It may be conceived, however, that the amount paid for the labor exceeds a rateable proportion of the several items constituting the aggregate cost of the work, taking into view the favorable location of the road,—a result, under the existing circumstances of the case, that was unavoidable, the conditions upon which the stock was subscribed being, that one-half the amount subscribed might be paid for in labour, and the hands furnished by the stockholders under that privilege were principally ware-house' hands, unaccustomed to steady labour. Another reason too is, the road being located in the street, it consequently required greater particularity in graduating the road to avoid injury to the street. It will not be denied, therefore, but that the same length of road might be constructed in the Country over similar ground for several hundred dollars less than what it has cost to construct it through the Town of Fayetteville.

Considerable labour and expense will necessarily be required in erecting suitable fixtures, and in constructing the rail ways from the summit level of the river bank at the landing to low water mark, a work that is indispensable for the delivery and reception of cargoes to and from the boats to the rail road cars. A survey of the place has been accurately made by Mr. Robert H. Brazier, the Engineer, and a draft of the same herewith submitted, to which is added an estimate of the probable cost of the work.

The speedy accomplishment of this latter job is of the utmost importance to the company in a pecuniary point of view, in which, too, public convenience and the general interest of the trade of the country is identified. The work therefore should be prosecuted with a vigilant and untiring hand.

Regarding the beneficial results to be produced to the public in general, or to the individual Stockholder upon his investment, after the experiment that has been made, it would be irrational to distrust either. It matters not in what Point of view the subject is considered, whether in its local character operating within the limited sphere of Fayetteville, or in its extended character as an enterprise of State magnitude and general utility, dispensing by its expansion, facilities to new sources of wealth to every branch of industry—opening to the western interior of the State new avenues of commerce, and promoting the social and moral intercourse between distant communities, the advantages of the enterprise still presents to the mind of the patriot considerations that will ever inspire within his bosom a laudable desire to become instrumental in its attainment.

The Company having in the first instance determined to construct but 2 miles of the road the present season, no effort has been made to increase the Capital Stock, exceeding what was deemed necessary only for that object, and which, by the sample adduced it is confidently believed fully and satisfactorily demonstrates the feasibility of the undertaking, the prosecution of which being a subject submitted to the consideration of the Stockholders.

JAMES SEAWELL, Pres'dt.

Steam Boat Accident and Loss of Lives.—A report reached the mail boat Watchman, just as she left the rail road at New Orleans, on Saturday evening last, that the steam boats Missouri Belle, and the Yellow Stone, came in collision on the Mississippi, just above that city, and that the former instantly sunk with every soul on board. It is said there were 23 passengers on board, all of whom it is feared have perished. No other particulars have been received, and we still hope the destruction of human life is not so great as at present seems probable.—*Mobile Mer. Adv. 27th ult.*

The Temple Fraud.—At the time of the suicide of Judge Temple, agents were in the vicinity of Rutland, Vt. investigating the number and extent of his speculations. It is stated in a letter from Vermont, that more than a week ago twenty one cases of entire forgery had already been ascertained upon which over $4000 had been drawn; it was also discovered that considerable sums had been drawn for real pensioners after their decease. The family of the unfortunate Judge have, with a feeling that does them great honor, resolved to refund to Government, so far as his estate will admit of it, the money he had fraudulently obtained. It is surmised that a Committee of Congress might develope some startling facts by a close investigation of the affairs of the Pension Office.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

Menaced subversion of the Senate.—A high duty devolves on the opposition Senators, whose Legislatures may either possess or exercise the usurped power of calling on them to resign, or to perform the trust reposed in them contrary to their convictions of duty. The President, with a most unworthy and unjustifiable forgetfulness of the dignity of his own station or theirs, intimated to them, in no very equivocal terms, that they had no right in the places which they occupied; that they misrepresented the constituents which elected them, and had no longer a perfect title to their seats. In what section of the Constitution the President found his authority to make such a request, or found it inculcated on the Senate to obey such instructions from their Legislatures, or to receive such intimations from the Chief Magistrate, we are at a loss to discover. He found it perhaps, where he found many other of his monstrous and absolutely despotic assumptions—in that convenient oath of office—so easily to be stretched or contracted at the option of the magistrate who takes it.

We have said that a high duty devolves upon the opposition Senators; because it in a measure depends upon them whether or not a radical and entire revolution shall be made in our constitutional system. The President has endeavored to subvert a co-ordinate branch of the Government. SHALL WE AID HIM IN DOING IT? What was the end and purpose of the Senate? Was it designed for a body without efficacy? Was it not intended to be one of two chambers—with different responsibilities in some degree—elected for different terms of time—for the express purpose of withstanding any urgent shock of popular violence, till the current might turn, and the violence be checked?

Do not our Senators see that, by resigning their seats at the present crisis, they are not only in effect violating the true principles of all Governments—but that they are radically *revolutionizing our whole system*, and subverting the very principles on which, and the very purposes for which our Senate was established. By resigning their seats, do they not lend the sanction of their names to a principle, which, carried to its full extent, would entirely do away with all necessity and all use for the Senate? If it were so required by the Constitution, it would be another matter; but the Constitution intimates no such thing. It is a mere vague notion—a chimera of weak and designing politicians. It is a matter of opinion, and unless uniformly acted upon would introduce the greatest injustice; if uniformly acted upon would lead to the abolition of the Senate as a useless member. Suppose Mr. Southard, for instance, or Mr. Sprague, should resign his seat, what guarantee has he, that Morris, of Ohio, Kane and Robinson, of Illinois, Hendricks and Tipton, of Indiana, or Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, would resign theirs? If they did not, would the Senate represent the popular will any more than it does now?

Suppose the President should pursue a course which the majority of the National Legislature disapproved—could they call upon HIM to resign? Suppose he should adopt any particular measure unpalatable to the majority of the State Legislatures, could those Legislatures, with any decency, call upon HIM to resign? Would he be justified in yielding to such a demand? Does the Constitution recognize any such power and obedience, as the demand and compliance with it would suggest?

If any of the Senators yield to such suggestions from the President, or such calls from their Legislatures, they are false to their high trusts—they are false to themselves—they are false to the Constitution. They are lending their powerful aid to subvert the system which the wisdom of able and honest men devised, and which wicked and corrupt men are laboring to destroy. If the Senate do not maintain themselves with the firmness and manliness which the crisis demands—we cannot be said to be in the midst of a revolution—but we shall indeed have witnessed a revolution, which has prostrated in its tornado course all our institutions.

In regard to the Senators as well as the President, when they may be accused of misrepresenting the views of the majority—the Constitution indicates but one remedy. In due time the question is put at the BALLOT-BOX—and when they have served out their time let the ballot-box pass its decision upon their merits. This is the only *constitutional cure*; and do not let us entirely give up the habit of pursuing a *constitutional object* by *constitutional means*. Let us not all turn usurpers of power which does not belong to us; if we have delegated authority, let the present holders use it for the time during which we have confided it. If we are to have a Senate, let it be sustained by the Constitution, or let it be constitutionally subverted.—*Boston Atlas.*

FROM THE (MARYLAND) POLITICAL EXAMINER.

INSTRUCTION TO SENATORS.

There is no circumstance to which the People, in all free countries, owe so many of the real evils that have environed them, as the indisposition on the part of those who control the public press, to combat fashionable and popular, though delusive and unsound doctrines. In our country, it is a lamentable fact, that the spirit of demagogues is as visible in the columns of the newspapers, as in the harangues of interested politicians from the hustings. The question is not what is right of itself, but what is most likely to be popular with the great body of the people. It is needless to point out the advantage which this must always give to the unscrupulous and the designing. The people are more easily led by their passions, than swayed by their judgments, and the demagogues of the day, shallow as they are, generally have sagacity enough to discern the channel along which the public mind may be most readily conducted. Such is the temptation to profit by the delusion of the people, that good and honorable men are sometimes led to countenance and even to practise means of influencing the public, which they would revolt at, if they did not see them adopted by all around them. The consequence is, that, upon subjects of general policy, the public sentiment is more frequently in error than one would suppose, from the acknowledged rectitude of purpose and strength of discernment of the great mass of the community.

There is perhaps no question upon which more strenuous efforts have been made to mislead the public judgment than the right and duty of the State Legislatures to instruct the Representatives of the State in the National Senate. The resignation of Mr. Rives, during the last session, was the grand *coup de main*, by which it was hoped a precedent might be introduced that would lead to the resignation of other Senators, and, ultimately, by some lucky conjuncture of circumstanes, place the power of the Senate in the hands of the partisans of the Administration. This expedient having failed, a system of bullying has been adopted, having the same view—to drive conscientious and virtuous men from the seats they have been legally chosen to fill for a specified term, and to give their places to the tools of an unprincipled and desperate faction. The result of the election in New Jersey has furnished a pretext for the renewal of these clamors; and the Senators from that State are as vociferously called upon to resign, as if they had done something to forfeit the confidence of the people. In this state of things, it becomes the duty of those who are not to be carried away by popular excitement, to examine into the grounds upon which the doctrine of instructing Senators is based, and thence to determine how far such instructions may be binding.

The constitution of the Senate may be regarded as the most striking evidence of the consummate wisdom of the framers of our form of government. The qualifications of Senators—the mode of their appointment—the equality of the representation of the States, and particularly the term for which the members are chosen—give it an influence in the Goverument second to that of no other department, and mark the importance which was attached to its peculiar characteristics. The most prominent difference between the Senate and the House of Representatives, is the duration of the terms of its members. In the latter, the members hold their seats for two years; and the former for six. The object of this difference is too plain to be mistaken. It was to guard at least one branch of the legislative power from the fluctuations to which all popular governments are more or less liable. This design is clearly shown, by the annexed extracts from the 62d and 63d numbers of the Federalist, papers written by Mr. Madison, the chief architect of the Constitution:

"The necessity of a Senate is not less indicated by the propensity of all single and numerous assemblies, to yield to the impulse of sudden and violent passions, and to be seduced by factious leaders into intemperate and pernicious resolutions.—Examples on this subject might be cited without number; and from proceedings within the United States, as well as from the history of other nations. But a position that will not be contradicted need not be proved. All that need be remarked, is that a body which is to correct this infirmity, ought itself to be free from it, and consequently ought to be less numerous. *It ought, moreover, to possess great firmness, and consequently ought to hold its authority by a tenure of considerable duration.*"

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"The mutability in the public councils, arising from a rapid succession of new members, however qualified they be, points out, in the strongest manner, the necessity of some stable institution in the Government. Every new election in the States is found to change one half of the representatives. From this change of men must proceed a change of opinions; and from a change of opinions a change of measures. But a continual change, even of good measures, is inconsistent with every rule of prudence, and every prospect of success. The remark is verified in private life, and becomes more just, as well as more important, in national transactions."

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"As the cool and deliberate sense of the community ought, in all governments, and actually will, in all free governments, ultimately prevail over the views of its rulers; so there are particular moments in public affairs, when the people, stimulated by some irregular passion, or some illicit advantage, or misled by the artful misrepresentations of interested men, may call for measures which they themselves will afterwards be the most ready to lament and condemn. In these critical moments, how salutary will be the interference of some temperate and respectable body of citizens, in order to check the misguided career, and to suspend the blow meditated by the people against themselves, until reason, justice, and truth, can regain their authority over the public mind? What bitter anguish would not the people of Athens have often escaped, if their government had contained so provident a safeguard against the tyranny of their own passions? Popular liberty might then have escaped the indelible reproach of decreeing to the same citizens the hemlock on one day, and the statues on the next."

To reason and wisdom, such as this, we disdain to oppose the miserable sophistries of the demagogues of the present day. If, as they contend, the Senator is to resign his place whenever a majority of the Legislature of his State may chance to be opposed to him, the virtue of the appointment for six years is reduced to nought. The Senate might as well be elected for a single year, if it is to bear the impress of the changing politics of every annual election. This subject might be pressed to still further results, and the authority of all the sages of the Constitution might be adduced in opposition to the heresies of the present day.—But it is unnecessary. No sober minded man, who will take up the Constitution and survey the evident object of the peculiar organization of the Senate, can give a moment's ear to the miserable cant of the administration press, in reference to instructions. Mr. Rives himself, who has received so much applause for resigning his seat in obedience to instructions, was, when he was honest, an opponent of the doctrine. In a speech in the Senate of Virginia, several years ago, he designated it as "a quibble unworthy of the mind of Mr. Giles," who advocated it—and although, when it suited his purpose, he has thought proper to repudiate his ancient opinions, as they were evidently the honest convictions of his mind, by them must he be judged.

The New Jersey Senators.—The kennel presses, from the Globe downwards, we see are barking at our Senators; and we regret also to notice that some of the friends of the Constitution are entertaining fears that they may be driven from their posts by the partisan fury of the times. These hopes and fears are alike fallacious, and may as well be dismissed at once. *The New Jersey Senators will not Resign.* They are made of sterner stuff than to be *frightened* from their posts in times like these; nor did they ever yield the claims and convictions of duty to personal or sinister considerations.

Newark Daily Adv.

RELATIVE INFLUENCE OF THE STATES.

The single State of New York has a representation in Congress equal to that of *ten* of the other states of the Union. Thus:

New York,	40
New Hampshire,	6
Vermont,	5
Connecticut,	6
Rhode Island,	2
Alabama,	5
Mississippi,	2
Louisiana,	3
Illinois,	3
Missouri,	2
New Jersey,	6
	40

The *four* States, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, number as many representatives as the remaining 9 States:

Pennsylvania,	28
Virginia,	21
Ohio,	19
Kentucky,	13
	81
Maine,	8
Massachusetts,	12
North Carolina,	13
South Carolina,	9
Georgia,	9
Tennessee,	13
Maryland,	8
Indiana,	7
Delaware,	1
	80

Thus, it will be seen, that 5 of the States have a majority of one over the whole 24, in representatives; and thus, too, it will be perceived how very important it is, in any contest for the Presidency to secure the vote of New York.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The following information was received in a letter from Macon, dated 1st Nov.

I am led to believe, from what information I have been able to obtain, that the crop of this State will be short of last year, but I cannot form any idea how much. The general impression here is, that we shall not receive over 60,000 bales this season, against 69,800 last year.

Steam Carriages on Public Roads.—We continue to receive favorable intelligence of the operation of steam-carriages on the common roads in England; the following from the Glasgow Courier will be read with interest:

"Since our last notice, these vehicles have continued to perform their trips, with increasing success, between Glasgow and Paisley. Although the roads still remain in a much worse condition than is usual at this period of the year, and although the broken stones laid on them by the Trustees had done considerable damage to the machines, these obstacles have been entirely overcome, and the carriages are daily crowded with passengers. As an indication of the perfect confidence placed in the vehicles, we may observe that several parties of ladies and gentlemen have made excursions to Paisley, and returned with them, as a pleasure trip. The following is the running of morning trips on the last six days, the time being reckoned between Tradeston and Glasgow, and the Tontine, Paisley; Thursday, 17th July, 10 o'clock coach to Paisley, 40 minutes; Friday, 18th July, 44 minutes; Saturday, 19th July, 35 minutes; Monday, 21st July, 50 minutes; Tuesday, 22d July, 50 minutes; Wednesday, 23d July, 35 minutes. We have only further to remark, that the carriage which left Glasgow yesterday, at 12 o'clock, did the distance from the Halfway House to Paisley, fully three and a half miles, in ten minutes, being at the rate of upwards of 21 miles an hour! And that, on the two last trips on Saturday, the anxiety to get places was so great, that the carriages to Paisley took out 28 passengers, and returned with 59!"

In addition to which, we find the following notice in the New York Star:

"Austria, backward as this despotic Govment has been thought in matter of science, seems to be arousing from her lethargy. As she was the first to introduce railroads into Germany, so now is she also about to employ steam carriages on common roads—one having recently arrived, for that purpose, at Vienna from London; to which latter place, after Ameriea, the world looks up for all the inventions of the greatest importance and utility to man."

Second Ascension of Mr. Elliot at Charleston.—Mr. Elliot made another splendid ascension yesterday afternoon, from his amphitheatre, at the corner of South Bay and Meeting streets. There was a large and respectable attendance of spectators.—The sky was clear, and the weather favorable, except that the wind was rather too fresh from the North East. After rising some feet, and scattering a number of his farewell addresses in the amphitheatre, the last cord was cut and the balloon rose obliquely in its rapid progress to the South West, the Æronaut standing upright in his car, and exhibited perfect collectedness as he gracefully waved his farewell to earth. In a short time, the Balloon from being interposed between the sun and the spectators, became invisible, and so continued for some minutes, as if it had melted into the sun. It then appeared again beautifully transparent and gradually diminishing to the eye, until lost sight of in a direction between James Island and Johns Island, on one or the other of which, we trust it has safely descended.

Charleston Mer.

GREAT EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.

The following extracts, one from a paper called the Miami of the Lake, published in Perrysburg, (Ohio,) dated Oct. 21st, another from the St. Louis Republican, of Oct. 17th, and a third from an interior town of Missouri, will give our readers some notion of the emigration to the West:

"The number that arrive and depart daily from our town, for the purpose of locating in the valley, is almost incredible. A wag at our elbow, while we were standing upon the porch of one of our public houses in this place, remarked, as he stood gazing at the long train of covered wagons, as they came pouring into the town, that he verily believed "*the whole East had broken up*" And well, indeed, he might suppose so, as the spectacle certainly justified the belief. To the farmer in the East, who wishes to better his fortune by emigration, we say, the Valley of Miami is the place for you, near a good and never-failing market, and with as productive a soil as any portion of the West can boast of. In addition to the above, we add that a more delightful region we were never in."

Miami of the Lake.

EMIGRATION.—The season, so far, has been a delightful one for emigration. For several days, our streets have been crowded with wagons and carriages, filled with apparently substantial and worthy people, bending their course to the far West. The number which pass here, we have understood, is not equal to that which crosses the river above the mouth of the Missouri. Many of these emigrants are bound for the extreme western counties of the State; and we have been told that almost every section of land in Jackson county has been entered. Other counties are populating not less rapidly.—*St. Louis Repub.*

COLUMBUS, (MISSOURI,) Oct. 21.

Emigration.—Never, within our recollection, has there been such an influx of emigrants as are now, and have for some weeks been, passing through this place to the more western part of the State. There appears to be an almost unbroken line of wagons, carts, carriages, cattle, slaves, &c. The weather is fine, and roads in excellent order for travelling.

There is also an emigration from the State, of large droves of horses, mules, &c. for Eastern and Southern markets.

Expressive Silence.—The Globe of Thursday had not one word about the Ohio elections, though the National Intelligencer of the same day contained lots of intelligence later than before received.—The editor of the Alexandria Gazette very felicitously hit off the silence of the former Journal by printing under the head of "Ohio Elections" the line, "*From the Globe of yesterday*" and leaving about a square and a half of *blank*—following which it gave its extracts *from the Intelligencer*. The blank place where the news from the Globe was not, reminded us of Uncle Toby's pauses which were said to be the most eloquent part of his harangues.

Norfolk Herald.

TRENTON, N. J. Oct. 30, 183[illegible]

A joint meeting of both houses of the Legislature, was held this day, for the appointment of State and County officers, when the following State officers were appointed, viz:

Peter D. Vroom, (Jackson,) re-elected Governor without opposition.

Garret D. Wall, (Jackson) elected United States Senator, from 4th March next, vice Theodore Frelinghuysen, (Whig,) 55 votes to 28.

Gabriel Ford, (Whig,) re-elected Associate Judge of the Supreme Court without opposition.

The County officers, such as Clerks, Surrogates, Judges, Justices of the Peace, &c. whose commissions were about expiring were re-appointed, if Jackson, and some new ones added thereto; but if Whig, they were superseded, or their appointments postponed, by a party vote 55 to 28.

Effects of the Gold Bill.—Yesterday, fifty thousand dollars in American halves, were sold at one per cent. premium for export. Thus we see the beginning of what was predicted, that the alteration in the "Gold Bill" would drive a large portion of the silver out of the country.

So says the Daily Advertiser, and we have no doubt of the fact—for we know from an authentic source, that last week the *Mechanics' Bank* asked 3 per cent. premium for Spanish dollars, and 2 per cent. for Mexican dollars.

It will be the undoubted and unavoidable effect of the undue value given to gold, as the Foreign Exchanges rise, to drive silver out of the market, and this very fact will be made use of *after the election* to justify the Regency and their State Fund Banks, in taking back all the paper which they have made about their desire to suppress Bank Notes under five dollars. It will be found that the Gold Bills, which were to drive small notes out of the market, have in fact only driven silver out; so that consequently, bills of one and *two* dollars cannot be dispensed with.

New York American.

Massacre.—A letter from Batavia, East Indies, dated April 23d, announces the death of Captain Philip F. Livingston, formerly an officer of the U. S. Navy, by the hand of violence, together with [illegible] other persons on board his ship, the Matilda of Batavia, bound from that port to some other place in the East, with a cargo of salt, and $250,000 in specie belonging to the Dutch Government. The murderers succeeded in their object, which was to get possession of the money, and having scuttled the vessel which soon after sunk, they landed on a neighboring shore. Captain Livingston was a son of Judge William Livingston, of Kings county, was born at Flatbush, L. I., and was about 45 years of age. The Matilda was owned by Messrs. Payne, Sticker & Co., of Batavia.—*N. Y. American.*

The Auctioneer in New York.—There is no man who spends so much breath, who talks so fast, and is so lavish of words, as the auctioneer. He repeats the same thing over and over again, and never grudges his labor. He is fond of smart sayings and sudden turns in the sense; *and he is witty at the expense* of his customers. *He can talk of several different things* at once, and without confusion. But sometimes very ludicrously mixes up different subjects in the same sentence.

For instance, lately dropping in at a book auction, there happened to be a man who annoyed the company and auctioneer with a cigar. The book had gone up to twenty seven cents and a half, and the auctioneer dwelling upon it, cried, "And a half, and half—when smelling the annoyance, he shouted out "D—n your segar!—and a half, and a half, twenty-seven and a half—thirty—thirty-two and a half and a half, and a half—going, going—thirty-five, thirty-five—thirty-seven and a half—curse that segar smoke!—and a half, and a half—I'd rather have the devil about me—and a half, and a half, and a half—it gives me the phthisic—and a half, and a half—going, going—*forty*, forty cents—forty-two and a half—who's putting brimstone on the segar—and a half, and a half, and a half—I wish I had hold of that boy—and a half, and a half—I'll cut the rascal—and a half, and a half—going, going, who says forty-five—not half *the price of the book*—and a half, and a half, *forty-two and a half*—forty-five—now forty-seven *and a half*, and a half—treatise on the tooth-ache, *gentlemen*—who'll give fifty cents for the *tooth-ache, and a half, and a* half, forty-seven and a half—look at that boy there—and a half, and a half—pocketing one of the penknives, and a half, and a half—I can't have my eyes every where—and a half, and a half, fifty, fifty-two and a half—kick all the boys out of the room—and a half, and a half—kick 'em out, I say—and a half, and a half—going, going, gone."

N. Y. Transcript.

In June, 1833, a miller received a sabre-cut in a public-house, which completely amputated his right ear. Before he left the house, he picked up the ear from the ground, and put into his pocket; but it was in the evening. Early in the following morning, he went to a surgeon and showed him the ear, now cold and somewhat crushed. The surgeon washed the ear in spirits and water, and made a new edge to the wound of the part of which the man still possessed, and to that of the ear which he had lost. After accurately fitting the parts, he kept them together by four stitches, and dressed them with adhesive plasters, compresses, and appropriate bandage. The day after some of the dressings were removed, in order to make sure that the parts were in contact; the point of union was then observed to be red; the patient was feverish, and had thirst and headache. *In eight days* these symptoms disappeared, and the *helix* began to resume its vital warmth; the *lobular extremity* until the first; the other parts *suppurated*, and granulations appeared on the *cartilages*. In a little more than a month the cure was complete; the patient's right ear was almost in the same condition as the left, and all that was remarked was an elliptical ear cicatrix at the point of union.

Medical and Surgical Journal.

"The child who believes itself concealed when it closes its eyes, does not practise a greater self-delusion, than the man who believes that the motives and feelings by which he is actuated, and which are ever most present to his own mind, must be equally apparent to the minds of others. How often does this delusion give a meaning where nothing was meant. What a superstructure of perverted facts is raised upon this ground-work of imagination, and how great, how humiliating, the astonishment, when the disappearance of the baseless fabric reveals the naked truth?"

Lady Gardener, an English lady, while lately riding near Naples, fell with a horse down a precipice of 200 feet, but miraculously escaped with only a broken ankle, though the horse was instantly killed.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1834.

The Superior Court for this County is in session, Judge *Settle* presiding. We understand there are several important cases on the State docket.

The "Wandering Piper," a Scotch gentleman who has travelled over a large part of the globe, dispensing in gifts to charitable institutions, all his receipts, paid us a visit yesterday. He performed last evening at the Masonic Lodge, to a very numerous and fashionable audience, who were delighted with his sweet and soul-stirring music. The receipts, ($845,) he has presented to the Female School of Industry, a most excellent Institution established and supported by the Ladies of the Episcopal church.

Rail Road.—On Friday afternoon last we had the pleasure of seeing a Car, drawn by *one horse*, start from the Town Depot, loaded with *thirty-six* bales of Cotton. We wish that every North Carolinian, who feels, and pays dearly too, for the want of proper facilities to get his produce to market, could have been present, to witness the spectacle of a single horse performing the same labour that would require *fifteen* horses on our common roads. Averaging these fifteen bales at 333¼ lbs. each, it makes the enormous draught of 12,000 lbs. for one horse. Now what has been the cost of making this road, which gives such a wonderful increase to the power of the horse? Look at the estimate made in this paper from the report of the President and Treasurer of the Company at the annual meeting held a few days ago, and it will be found to have been accomplished at the trifling expense of $2493 08 per mile. Now let the planter, in Rowan County for example, calculate the difference of expense between bringing his crop of 36 bales to market over the common roads, and in the common mode, and bringing it by a rail road. The saving of horses, and their attendants, food, of time, of the vexations of tugging along at a snail's pace, over wretched roads, and, one would suppose, convince every one not wilfully blind, that it would be his best interest to invest the half of his estate in this enterprize, if he could have a prospect of seeing it completed to within any reasonable distance of his farm. It cannot be completed without a strong effort by all our back country friends who would be benefited.—Let them unite with us, and it may be done; let them stand by with folded arms, and it is impossible.

Cotton.—This article has risen so rapidly in the past week, and is now so unusually high, that we would advise our readers to hold their crops to bring them in with convenient despatch. It *may* go higher, but we apprehend, much more likely to fall before the end of the season. It has, on Monday and yesterday, readily commanded from 13 to 15 10.

The Legislature of this State will assemble on Monday next. On several accounts we look to with much interest. In the election of a U. S. Senator, more than ordinary feeling will be aroused, in consequence of the increased political excitement, and the effect which the selection may have on the character of the Senate. For ourself, we still entertain no doubt that the Whig candidate will be elected. We have been greatly deceived if this expectation be not verified.

There is much reason, also, to believe, that the steady and unremitting exertions of the friends of a reform in our State Constitution, will at length be crowned with success. The addition of a new County to the strength of the West, and the gradual change in the East in favor of a just and liberal policy towards their Western brethren, it is believed, prevail; and this vexed question be finally and satisfactorily settled. In regard to Internal Improvements, we must confess that our hopes are small. We trust that our Legislature is not yet prepared to make an effort to save the State from depopulation and bankruptcy.

Mr. Elliott, who lately made a second ascension from Charleston, gives an amusing account of the alarm of the negroes on the plantations over which he passed,—"wherever it approached, says he, they scattered away in great consternation—some of them crying out that it was a bird, others that it was angel, and at one plantation where a negro had just died, they insisted that it was his Satanic majesty himself come to fly away with the deceased.—While passing one plantation, he lowered a rope within a feet of a negro, and called on him to lay hold of it, but the fellow after gazing awhile irresolute, took to his heels with all rapidity."

We have received the first Number of the North Carolina Standard, the new Jackson and Van Buren paper in Raleigh, by Col. Philo White. It is neatly printed, and its editorials are written with spirit. With the exception of its politics, it promises to be a useful paper.

The Legislature of Georgia met on the 3d inst. The Union Candidates for Speaker, &c. were elected in both Houses by large majorities. The message of Gov. Lumpkin is long, and chiefly devoted to State matters, among the important of which, is a warm impeachment of the decision of one of the Judges in relation to the rights of the Indians. The following is a specimen of the "scrupulous and profound respect" which he professes to entertain for the Judiciary:—

"The argument upon this subject having long since been exhausted, and the question having been pondered by the most respectable of those who heretofore contended for the national sovereignty and independence of the aboriginal Tribes, I deem it unnecessary to reiterate, upon the present occasion, the conclusive arguments, which might be adduced to silence the pettifogging attempts, which are now confined to our own limits and jurisdiction. If the laws of Georgia, enacted by the immediate representatives of her people, violative of no constitution, human or Divine, can be nullified by a few interested Lawyers and one solitary Judge—then indeed, it is a vain boast for the people of Georgia to talk of their sovereign rights and power."

The New York Election.—We shall probably have the result of the City Election in time for a postscript this morning. The papers represent both parties as being exceedingly active; but that no rioting or disturbance had taken place. The Jackson party had adopted a new device to defeat the Whigs. In every ward where the latter were known to have a large majority, all the Whig voters were challenged, even those who were born in the city and had lived there 50 years, and were perfectly well known. This was done to throw obstacles in the way of the voters, and thus to drive them from the polls.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says:—

In the 15th ward an office holder challenged 21 out of 27 voters who successively presented themselves, and among these the great majority were the best known and most conspicuous residents of the ward. Many of them were men of 50 years and upwards, who were born and have always lived in the city, and who are known to every man, woman, and child among us. Nay, in each of the *Whig* wards, men who are known by their character and standing throughout the country—men who are amongst the most conspicuous in all our city affairs—and men who fought in our struggle for independence with Great Britain, and have never lived out of the city since that Independence was acknowledged, were *challenged* by Office Holders, and required to *swear* in their votes. Mr. Philip Hone, Mr. Mead, Mr. Le Roy, Mr. Remsen, and in short almost every man of note or standing in the community, and who are generally known as *Whigs*, were thus impudently compelled to take the election oath!!

Rhode Island.—The Legislature adjourned on the 1st inst. after a week's session, without electing a U. S. Senator. This will be of little importance, as the same body will meet again in January. But it is now certain, that whenever the choice is made, it will be of a Whig. It appears that the House, in which is a majority of Whigs, invited the Senate to meet them for the purpose of making the election, but the majority of the Senate, being Jackson, declined doing so. The following letter will show what would have been the result.

RHODE ISLAND FOR THE CONSTITUTION!!

Letter from Providence of November 3.

Early on Saturday morning the House invited the Senate to join in grand committee to choose a United States Senator. The Senate adjourned immediately to half past 2 P. M.—at 4 P. M. replied that it was inexpedient to join for such a purpose. All parties were drilled and knew their precise strength. The House of Representatives 72, Senate 9, Lieut. Governor 1—making 82; and a Governor with a vote *only* in case of a tie. Thus you see 42 gives a majority.

Had the two Houses met, the votes would have been for A. C. Greene, (Whig,) 42, E. R. Potter, (Jackson,) 27, Wm. Sprague, (anti-masonic) 13 So you may feel assured the Whigs have beaten.

Resolutions in favor of the Bank and opposed to the Administration, were passed by a majority of 15 votes in the House.—This majority is greater than the whole number of Senators.

At a late meeting of Delegates from each Captain's Company in the County of Yancy, N. C., called pursuant to public notice, the following preamble and resolutions were *unanimously* adopted:

Whereas, all political power emanates and is derived from the sovereign people in every republic, and whereas, it is declared in our bill of rights, "that the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good and to instruct their representatives," we a portion of the citizens of Yancy County, yielding to none of our elder sisters in a just state pride and a desire to elevate the character of the State, by developing her internal wealth, promoting just and equal laws, and denouncing the unhallowed purposes of party, do therefore enter into the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our representatives be, and they are hereby instructed to use their most strenuous exertions to induce the Legislature to make provisions for calling a convention for the purpose of so amending our Constitution as to give the citizens of every section of the State that equal weight in the councils of the State to which they are justly intitled.

Resolved, That our representatives be instructed to support a liberal system of Internal Improvement—the system most likely to promote the interest of the State generally, to the entire exclusion of all sectional preferences, and schemes, calculated to render North Carolina dependent upon other States for a Commercial mart.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the integrity, the patriotism, and talents of our distinguished fellow citizen, his Excellency David L. Swain and that our representatives be instructed to contribute their support towards elevating him to a seat in the United States Senate.

The interval between this and the time for the meeting of the Legislature is so short, that we understand it is not deemed proper to call together the Executive Council to fill the vacancy in the Comptroller's Department, occasioned by the lamented death of the late incumbent.—*Raleigh Star.*

William R. Hill, Esq. of this city, we understand, is to be appointed to the Agency of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at Milton.

The Milton Spectator, of the 29th ult. remarks, that "the Bank of the State of North Carolina, has purchased the House and lot on Main Street, formerly occupied by the Agent of the Bank of Newbern, for the use of the Agency of that Bank, to be established in this place."

North Carolina Standard.

Enormous Destruction of Squirrels.—The Vincennes Sun states that two neighborhoods in the country, lately formed a hunting party each, and when in search of Squirrels. After some fifteen or twenty days labor, the parties met, and counted the scalps—for it seems that this valiant passage of arms against the poor Squirrels was merely for the purpose of counting scalps, when it was ascertained that 8,864 Squirrels had been slain!—This is refined and elegant sportsmanship, to be sure—especially says, the paper, as the only object of it was to decide who should "pay for the grog."

United States Senate.—The political character of the Senate will be unchanged at the next session.

In 1835, however, great changes will take place in the Senate. The terms of twelve Anti-Jackson men expire, and one Anti-Jackson man has resigned. Five of these will probably be filled with Jackson men.

The terms of four Jackson Senators also expire. Two of these will be superceded by Whigs.

The Senate will, in 1835, probably stand 25 Whigs, 23 Jackson men.—*Phil. Int.*

Cotton.—In the course of the past week there has been received in this place about *five hundred* Bales of the new crop. A considerable portion of which was purchased by our Merchants at $13 and the remainder was consigned to houses in Petersburg. The steamboat Maryland has been out of repair for several days so that it could not run between this place and Blakely, but our enterprising Commission Merchants have managed to convey the Cotton away by means of Lighters and other Boats as fast as it was received. The Steamboat will be prepared to commence her regular trips again to morrow. Several hundred bales have also passed through in Wagons on their way to the depot.—*Halifax Adv.*

We have never had the situation of North Carolina so forcibly brought to our minds at this time, as the circumstance of 7 or 8 families, in this county, removing to the far West to better their situation. No doubt there are others preparing to go that we have not heard of. Thus it is that North Carolina is fast losing her citizens and her wealth. This should speak volumes to her legislators.—*Charlotte Journal.*

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday states, that the Post Office Committee of the Senate, charged with the duty of making further inquiry into the affairs of that Department, is about to hold a sitting in that city, to begin on this day. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, had already arrived at New York, to meet the committee.—*Nat. Int.*

We are authorised by the proper authority, to state that the sum of Forty six dollars, has been deposited with the Mayor, by the "WANDERING PIPER" to be presented to the Female Orphan Asylum of this Town. We are pleased to learn, that some of our citizens are determined that this kind stranger shall not outdo them in generosity, and have taken due care, that his bill at the Hotel and his travelling expenses to Fayetteville, shall fall lightly on his "*sporran.*"

Petersburg Constellation.

The true Question is, not whether you are a Jackson man? Gen. Jackson has been elected for a second Term, and will in all probability, retire to the Hermitage at its expiration. Every body knows that argument, entreaty, and threats are alike unavailing to move him from any position he may have taken. Impeachment is totally out of the question. That is a remedy only in name: The time never was, when the patronage of the Executive could not always secure a party strong enough to shield a President from the power of an impeachment: and the older our government becomes, the more feeble and ridiculous will this "brute thunder" become: But the true question is, whether by the use of the public patronage, it is possible for Gen. Jackson to elect Martin Van Buren his Successor. He must be extremely dull of apprehension, who does not perceive that every important public measure which has been adopted by the present Administration, has been shaped with a view to the succession. We therefore repeat, that the *true* question is, whether you are a *Van Buren man?*—That is the issue, and by it we abide.

Salisbury Watchman.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.

The Schooner Philadelphia, which sailed from Aransas, Texas, on the 6th inst. arrived this morning. She has on board about 40 emigrant passengers from Power's colony, on the Mission river, Texas. We learn from a passenger on board that they are completely disgusted with the country,—that near all the colony, principally composed of Irish, had been sick with the fever, and that a number of deaths had taken place among them—it is further stated that it is the intention of all the colonists to leave the country as soon as possible. Those who came passengers in the Philadelphia were more or less afflicted with fever and ague when they left, but were rapidly recovering.—*Courier.*

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 3d inst. Col. JAS. GRANT, Comptroller of Public Accounts in this State.

In Tennessee, recently, ALEXANDER H. BOYLAN, Esq. second son of William Boylan, Esq. of Raleigh.

In Bladen County, on the 28th ult. Mr. ARCHIBALD McDANIEL, aged *one hundred and one years.*

In the town of Salisbury, on Monday 27th October, The Hon. JOSEPH PEARSON, of the Dist. of Columbia, aged 54 years, formerly a Member of Congress from this District. The deceased was a man of considerable distinction. In public life his course was marked by great firmness, zeal and integrity. As a politician, he stood deservedly high, from the boldness and intrepidity of his course, and the talent which he brought to the aid of his party. As a private citizen, he was firm and erect in purpose, warm and constant in his friendship, and unbending in his integrity. In the domestic circles, he was a kind husband, an affectionate parent, a most benevolent master.

Mr. Pearson had been in the habit of visiting his valuable estates in this county, at least once a year. Business brought him here earlier than usual this Fall, and he was doomed to fall a victim to that scourge of our climate, the bilious fever. What makes this death the more melancholy, is that most of his family are at a distance from the scene of his disease.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to November 5,

Brigs Phebe from Providence, Frances Sophia from New York. Schooners Ward from Boston, Undaunted from New York, Regulus from do., Moro from St. Croix, Mary from Baltimore.

COBBETT, KNIGHTED!!

The *Mississippian*, a Jackson paper, says: "The celebrated Sir Wm. Cobbett has written a life of Andrew Jackson, the dedication and preface of which will be found in another column. It is well worth perusing."

As *Sir* William never was knighted in England, we presume that the honor has been conferred by the Kitchen Cabinet, and that he has been made a knight either of the order of the Skillet or of the Gridiron.

POSTSCRIPT.

New York, Nov. 6.

The enemy have triumphed in the City of New York, by a majority, on the Governor, of 2200, or thereabouts. Marcy, I have no doubt, is elected. The People are deluded and deceived. We must rely upon the interior of our country, and not upon our cities.

The majority on the Congress will not be quite so large as on the Governor. All the wards (for Governor) have been canvassed but the *sixth*. In the Spring the Jackson majority in this ward was 313. I think it is a few less now. I think it probable, however, that the average majority on the Congress ticket is about 1800, perhaps a few votes more.

I yet entertain the opinion, that instead of *eight*, we shall return to the next Congress from *fourteen* to *sixteen* Members from this State.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—SEPT. 26.

Cotton remains quite in demand, with an advance in price during the week of ¼d on American, and ½d on Brazils. Sales 32,000 bales, arrivals 1866, stock 205,000 bales—last year, 230,400.

BOOK AUCTION.

THIS evening, at early candle-light, a variety of new and valuable

BOOKS.

They may be examined during the day.

T. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1834.

Wine and Pork.

5 CASKS MALAGA WINE,
5 do Lisbon do,
10 barrels prime New York PORK,
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

November 11, 1834. 10-tf.

We, the Undersigned, Master Tailors,

OF the Town of Fayetteville, do agree and determine, from this date, to raise our profession to fair and legal terms. Owing to the repeated injuries by us sustained, by long credits, and by contracting lower than our professional Brethren in neighbouring towns and villages; and having no disposition to combine in an unfair or illiberal agreement, but merely what we duly merit, that is, regular and punctual payment for all work done by us, executed or delivered,—Be it therefore known, That from and after this date, the prices for our work shall be as follows; and that in every instance, we must furnish our own Trimmings:—

Making Dress Coat,	$7 00
Trimmings,	3 00
Velvet Collar, extra,	
Trimmings for do. without metal buttons,	2 00
Making Frock Coat,	7 00
Trimmings,	3 00
Velvet Collar, extra,	
Making Over Coat,	8 00
Trimmings,	3 00
Double Stitch edges, extra,	
Making Great Coat with one Cape,	6 00
Each additional Cape,	50
Trimmings,	2 00
Making Men's Cloaks,	5 00
Making Pantaloons,	1 75
Trimmings,	75
Making Plain Vests,	1 50
Rolling Collar Vests,	1 75
Trimmings,	75
Double breasted,	2 00
Trimmings,	1 00
Making Sattinett Coats,	6 00
Bombazine and Camlet, do.	6 00
Cutting—all Coats,	1 00
Round Jackets,	75
Pantaloons and Vests, each,	50

In all cases, payment will be required for work on delivery.

SMITH & JOHNSON, (*Seal*)
HENRY ERAMBERT, (*Seal.*)
McPHERSON & MURPHY, (*Seal*)
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, (*Seal*)
CANNON CAISON.

November 10, 1834. 10 4w.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 20th day of the present month, at Springfield, my Plantation, a mile above the Clarendon Bridge, and on the East side of the Cape Fear, to the highest bidder, all my stock of CATTLE, among which are a yoke of Oxen and some valuable Cows, a part of my stock of HORSES, among which are several valuable Mares in foal by my Jack, a very large, young and splendid pair of carriage Horses, greys, perfectly gentle and well matched; also, my Jack PHŒNIX, surpassed perhaps, by no Jack in the State for size, beauty and value; also, three likely Mule COLTS, of his get; a great many Farming Utensils, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Tools; also, a valuable pair of Mill Stones and set of Mill Irons belonging to a grist mill, and two or three Saws for a saw mill; also, an old Seine, a new seine Flat, and a Dutch Fan for cleaning small grain; also an Ox Wagon and Carryall; and many other articles not now recollected, but which will be offered on the day of sale. The sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. Persons desirous of attending the Sale, are requested to attend early in the day, as there will be no delay in opening the sale. A credit of six months will be given on all sums exceeding five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

November 11, 1834. 10-2w.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being anxious to move to the Western Country, offers for sale fourteen hundred acres of LAND, lying in Robeson County, six and seven miles above Lumberton; 1000 acres lying on both sides of Bear Swamp, with a good Plantation on each side and in good repair. One other tract lying on both sides of the Holy Swamp and on the public road leading from Lumberton to Neill Brown's, Esq., containing 400 acres, with a good Plantation, Grist Mill, Bolting Cloth, Cotton Gin, and a new Screw Pack, all in good repair, which Tract can be purchased separate from the rest, if so wished.

N. B.—A liberal credit will be given for part, and terms made easy, so that bargains may be had.

WM. TOWNSEND.

October 4, 1834. 10-6wp.

STRAYED.

A SORRELL MARE, 7 or 8 years old, rather lean in flesh, no particular mark about her remembered, had when left the stable a very large sore on her neck or upper part of the shoulder. It is likely she may make her way to Guilford County. A liberal reward will be given and expenses paid, if found and delivered to me.

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Nov. 10. 10-tf.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

5th Class, for 1834,

To be drawn at Raleigh, on Friday the 28th day of November, 1834.

ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL, $7,000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$7,000	is	$7,000
1 Prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
10 Prizes of	1000	is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
15 Prizes of	200	is	3,000
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
100 Prizes of	50	is	5,000
235 Prizes of	30	is	4,050
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000
330 Prizes of	15	is	4,950
6000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000
18864 Prizes amounting to			$180,000

Whole Tickets.....$4
Halves.....2
Quarters.....1

☞ Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of

Thos. Sandford & Co.,
AGENTS, FAYETTEVILLE.

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nov. 11, 1834. 7 *td.*

A CARD.

Mr. Hale: Seeing a Proclamation in your paper of date 4th Nov. signed by his excellency the President and Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; I beg that you will give the following a berth underneath said Ordinance. In the first place this will save me the trouble of explaining why and what is the matter with me and the Captain; the first story being always good until the second is told. On the ninth Jan. 1834, the Steamer John Walker left here for Wilmington, and took up at Elwell's Landing for wood, having on board as passengers part of the family of John Bright Brown, and H. H. Potter. I had contracted with James Barnhill to deliver to me at this Landing, seven cords of lightwood; he had the same there in waiting for me. The President's boat arrived, her Captain was told that the wood belonged to the John Walker; but what did he care, he wanted and took the whole of it. I was in a fine situation on arriving at my wood landing; none to be had, the ground covered with snow and Lady passengers on board with young children. Drifted on to the Cove & procured three quarters of a cord of rotten pine, then forty-five miles from Wilmington. My next chance was at Bordeaux, eleven miles below, where I had a promise of a small supply, and we drifted, and as luck would have it, found two cords; this enabled us to get to Wilmington next day—a day later than I should, and giving my competitor the advantage of sweeping what freight there was in market, but this was the object in taking all the wood. I applied the proper remedy, Superior Court, believing that no man had a right to what did not belong to him, particularly after he was told it was the property of another. Nothing further happened until last Sept., when the President's boat again started under the command of one John Mooney, he supplied himself with fire-wood at the same Landing. I called upon the Gentleman and inquired how he came to take my wood—he replied he had bought and paid Mr. Kelly for the same. I told Mr. Mooney if that was the fact, he was not to blame. On going down, I rang the bell for Kelly, and inquired why there was not wood there, that I had supplied him with provisions during the summer, and was then considerably in advance to him—he stated he came to the landing, found Mooney there and told him that he must not take that wood away, that it was cut and placed there for Mr. O'Hanlon, who was coming for it, and had paid for it, and that he would be much disappointed; so it was, I came along, no wood. The following witnesses acknowledge hearing Mr. Kelly state as above, and further, that the President's Boat has taken wood in the last three weeks that they had not given an account of.—Signed by JOHN McDOUGALD,
H. H. POTTER.

On the morning of the 20th October, in rounding the big Sugar Loaf, G. W. Davis on board, found his Excellency's Boat a-ground across the river, bows in the edge of the channel. My Boat could not be taken up; I was fearful there would be one steamer short, but thanks to quick work and a good head of steam, hove back the Engine and passed without damage. Their bell ringing, inquired the difficulty, they replied no boat and short handed, we took up below and returned. With the exception of R. McRae, found no white man on board; advised the means to get off, wrote a letter to Elizabeth for a Lighter and supplied them with an extra hand. The next day the same fellows took all my wood as a remuneration for my kindness. I have heard not a word from the Proprietors on this subject. I know I lost two-thirds of the Statira's freight by helping them. Now, sir, on the 27th Oct. Capt. Taws had the command of the President's Steamer, he committed a like depredation—but His Excellency proclaims that they will be protected by the Company; it is all the same who pays the damages—I had paid for what he took away, and I have sought the proper means of redress—though slow are nevertheless sure. His Excellency notifies all gentlemen supplying wood at said Landing to give him notice in writing or through the public press, whether they will furnish the Henrietta in future with wood or not. Did any man ever hear more impudence? Let me catch him there, or his Captains, or Black Crews, and they will be dealt with as persons who take without leave that which does not belong them. The excuse of having authority from an agent, I had heard of, and to be certain, inquired into that part, and found that the Landing belonged to Mr. Brown. Saltet Lloyd, Esq. supplies me with wood there, as well as several others, and Robert Kelly stated in my cabin on Sunday night last, in hearing of Henry H. Potter and others, that no one had a right to dispose of the wood there but the men that cut it, and that Mr. Allen had nothing to do with it. I am thus particular, knowing how easy it is to suppose matter for excuse.

Now, sir, I have been more lengthy than I intended, but multiply the squares by the number of times the wood has been taken; as I am charged with giving a deal of trouble for only two cords, and you will find this CARD not as long in proportion to measurement as the Ordinance of the President.

The Steamer John Walker, at the solicitation of many, will continue her station on the Cape Fear.

One time will do for this. I may trouble you again soon.

DOYLE O'HANLON.

November 10, 1834.

Examination of the Episcopal School.

THE first semi-annual examination of the Episcopal School of North Carolina is appointed to begin on Saturday, the 22d day of the present month, and to be continued on the following Monday and Tuesday.

The members of the School Committee, and all others who fell an interest in the success of the School are respectfully invited to attend.

On Wednesday, the 26th, will commence the Winter vacation, which is to continue seven weeks; after which, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January next, the Winter Session will begin.

Persons desirous of securing the admission of their children for the next Session, are requested to give early notice by letter to the Rector, or to the subscriber.

GEO. W. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Nov. 5th, 1834. 10-2w.

Notice.

ON the third Monday of December next, I shall expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in Carthage, the following Tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax and Costs due thereon.

294 acres joining Andrew Youe and others, on Grassy Creek, valued at $300.
860 acres joining Leonard Furr, on Horse Creek, valued at $200.
100 ditto joining William Barrett, on Richland Creek, valued at $50.
50 acres joining William Barrett, on Richland Creek, valued at $25.
100 acres joining John Cochman, where David Jones now lives, valued at $100.
200 acres joining Everet Wallis, valued at $100.
50 acres joining Allen McLean, valued at $ 25
70 ditto do. Norman McLeod, valued at $50
140 ditto do. Peter Shamburger, on Williams' Creek, valued at $100.
400 ditto do. Stephen Davis, valued at $100.
200 ditto do. Mark Allen, on Cobbin Creek, valued at $200.
50 ditto on Silver Run, valued at $25.
The above Lands belong to Neill McLeod, Surveyor, not listed
60 acres joining Peter Shamburger, supposed to belong to John Dunn, valued at $20.
100 acres joining Jesse Bean, on McLindon's creek supposed to belong to Mary Shaw, valued at $100.
100 acres joining Archibald McPherson, supposed to belong to Phillip Burkhough, val. at $50.
100 acres joining Duncan Murchison, supposed to belong to Wm. Goins, valued at $25.
81 acres joining Angus Leach, on Crane's creek, supposed to belong to Hugh and Martin McPherson, valued at 50 cents per acre.
251 acres at 250 dollars, joining Duncan McIver, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Samuel Dark.

N. McDONALD, *Collector.*

November 1, 1834. 10 6w.

An adjourned regular meeting of "the Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society" will be held on Tuesday Evening, the 11th inst., at the Town Hall, at early candle-light. The business to be transacted at this meeting is important to Mechanics. Those wishing to become members can do so either at this meeting, or previously, on application to the Board of Directors. Mechanics residing in the County of Cumberland are not prohibited from uniting with us in subserving so good a cause.

JNO. CARNEY, *Secretary.*

November 4. 9 2wi.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected every Tuesday Morning by a Committee.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	4	5
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf	gallon	1 75	2
Peach	do	50	60
Apple	do	40	50
Bacon -	lb	12½	
Beeswax -	do	18	
Bagging -	yard	25	30
Coffee, prime green	lb	14	
2d and 3d quality	do	12½	14½
Candles, Fayette Factory	do	16	
Cotton, new	100lbs	14 50	15
Corn, (new,)	bushel		75
Copperas -	100lbs	4	
Flax -	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1 60	1 70
Flour, superfine	barrel	5 50	
Fine	do	5	5 25
Fish, Herrings	do	5 50	5 75
Mackerel, No. 3,	do	5 50	
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb	35	
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	10	12
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	3	
10x12	do	3 50	
Hides, green	lb	4	
Ditto. dry	do	10	
Iron	100lb	4	4 75
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime,	cask	2 50	
Lard	lb	11	12
Leather, Skirting	do	32	35
Sole	do	20	25
Bridle	side	2 50	3 00
Lead, Bar	lb	6½	7
Logwood	100lb	3	
Molasses	gallon	31	33
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	6½	
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats	bushel	40	45
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16	18
Linseed	gallon	90	1 00
Pork	barrel	14	
Plaster, Paris	do	6	
Powder, Dupont's	keg	6 50	
Paints, White Lead	do	3	3 25
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 50
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	3
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	
W. I.	do	70	71
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100lb	3 50	4
Rags	lb	2½	4
Shot	bag	2 25	
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9	10
Common	do	8	9
Loaf and Lump	lb	14½	17
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	60	
Turk's Island, &c.	do	60	
Salts, Epsom	lb	8	
Glauber	do	5	6
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	20
German	do	14	15
Saltpetre	do	12	18
Tallow	do	9	10
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 25	1 50
Hyson	do	75	1
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	5	6 25
Manufactured	do	5	12
Tin, ½ x	box	11	
Wheat	bushel	90	1
Whiskey	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	3
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 75
Teneriffe	do	1 50	2
Malaga	do	50	60
Wool,	lb	16	20

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Punch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J HALE.

October 7, 1833

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.* 96 tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Land-*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, } *ing,*
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with every necessary out House, on the South corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets.

—ALSO—

1,000 ACRES of good LAND in the upper edge of Bladen County. Apply to

NEAL BEARD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16. (2-tf.)

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

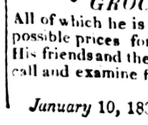
BOARDING HOUSE

AND

LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subscriber has made an addition to his establishment of a number of ROOMS, detached from his Boarding House, which he is in hopes will add to the comfort of those who may favor him with their custom. My STABLES are large and roomy, and are so constructed that each horse has his own apartment with a door to fasten.—There is a good well of water in the yard. I also have a large lot, calculated for droves, &c.

HIRAM BROCKETT.



I also have an ARABIAN HORSE for sale—imported direct from Arabia, by a House in this place. He is small, but well formed and handsome—six years old.

H. B.

Wilmington, August 20, 1834. 1-tfJ.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS,

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken a stand on Green street, opposite the store of Messrs. J. Huske & Son, where they will carry on the Tailoring business, in all its various branches. Those who will please favour them with their custom may rest assured, that no pains will be spared on the part of the Subscribers to give general satisfaction, both as to despatch and neatness of style.

McPHERSON & MURPHEY.

October 20, 1834. 7-6w.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY.

July 7th, 1834. 94 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and we think perfectly safe from the risk of fire, would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them. They will also forward all kinds of produce to N. York, Charleston, or any part of Europe, and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods. Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.

Front Street, Cheraw, S. C. Aug 18, 1834.

N. B.—We expect daily from New York and Charleston, a large stock of

Groceries,

Selected with great care and purchased before Goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
300 pieces Cotton Bagging,
200 coils Bale Rope,
1000 lbs. Seine Twine,
18 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 sacks Salt.

ALSO, Teas of every kind.

(98-Jan. 1.) A. & R. McK

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Tobacco.

2,200 lbs. prime Virginia manufactured Tobacco, for sale by

E. B. DRAKE.

October 7th, 1834. 5-tf

Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER is desirous of selling his PLANTATION situated on Anderson's Creek, about 1200 Acres of first rate piney woods LAND, which has on it a good Dwelling House, a good Mill Seat—and all other out houses necessary to a good plantation—first rate well water, and a good orchard. 600 Acres of good Land on Upper Little River, about 150 acres cleared, a pretty good Dwelling House and some out Houses. 130 Acres on the East side of Cape Fear, lying on Dry Creek in the neighborhood of little Ben Johnson.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Sept. 22, 1834. (3-3m.)

COFFEE.

11 Bags now landing, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

Beef, Pork and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS WALKER & HENRIETTA

10 Bbls prime PORK,
7 do do BEEF,
15 do No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs Dutch Madder,
8 bbls. Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few weeks since, an indented Apprentice by the name of EPHRAIM BENNETT; he is a dark complected colored boy, 15 to 16 years of age. Whoever will apprehend and deliver the said Boy to me in Fayetteville, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no thanks or charges. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him in any manner whatever.

JAMES BAKER.

September 8, 1834. 3tf.

New Books—Just Received.

JONES'S DEFENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA; Tutti Frutti, a Novel; Memoir of J. Brainerd Taylor; Notes of a Traveller; Life of Rowland Hill; Book of Hearts; Ayesha, the Maid of Kars; Guy Rivers; Family at Home; Family Library; Woodbridge's Geography; Abbott's Corner Stone; Scott's Novels; American Chesterfield; Mason's Farrier; Edwards on Redemption; Dr. Crombie on Health and Mental Education; Hughes' Equity Draftsman, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

September 12, 1834.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber having just received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Would invite the public generally to call and examine his Stock, among which are the following articles, viz:—

Prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,
Ditto Rio and Laguira Coffee,
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt,
Ditto in sacks,
Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
Band, hoop and rod Iron,
Cast and German Steel,
English and American blister, do.
Rowland's Mill Saws,
Cast steel and German Saws;
Collins & King's cast steel Axes,
Butcher's cast steel Drawing Knives,
Spades and Shovels, assorted,
Castings, Nails and Wagon Boxes,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Camphor, Nutmegs, &c.
Shot, Powder, Lead, &c. &c. &c.,

Together with a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Crockery, Hardware,

HATS and SHOES,

Too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1834. 6-3m.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from Green street to Col. Hooper's New Brick Building, one door West of Mr. John McArn's, Hay street.

L. R. BRADLEY.

October 20, 1834. 7tf.

HAVANNA SEGARS.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7tf

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE.

New Store AND NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq. in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liver straits,)

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

Dry Goods,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large **ALMANAC** for the year 1835, nicely trimmed.

C. J. O.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1834. §3-*tf* §

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900 tf.

State of North Carolina.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1834.

Allworth King and others to the Court petition for sale of Slaves of Michael King, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, Lemuel Bizzell and his wife Martha, heirs of the said Michael King, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, for the said Stephen King, Lemuel Bizzell and his wife Martha, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I Faison, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1834, and 59th year of American Independence.

5 6w THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

LIME.

22 Casks Thomaston LIME,
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the Stock of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company are notified that by an order of the Board of Directors of the Company of the 9th September last, was made payable and due on the 15th September, 1834, the whole of the Stock subscribed by said Company, it being the fourth and last instalment due on each share.

By order of the Board,

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Treas.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1834. 6tf

A Situation Wanted,

BY a Young Man who has lived some time in a Country Store, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. A letter addressed to the Editor of this paper, will be attended to

Sept 22, 1834 3-tf.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Robeson County, about the first of October inst., a negro man named SHADRACH, of dark complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 32 years of age, a little inclined to be bald. He was purchased of R. McNair of the above County. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in the jail at Fayetteville, or any other jail so that I get him.

JAMES O'NEAL.

Oct. 20, 1834. 7-tf

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. He has also just received several cases of fashionable Philadelphia made BOOTS, together with a general assortment of SHOES, suitable for this market.

☞He requests all those indebted to him to make a speedy payment. As he is determined to do a cash business, customers may depend upon on reasonable charges.

☞All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, October 27, 1834. 8tf.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, &c. for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to

AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

Further Notice,

THE above property, consisting of a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, Morocco and Binding SKINS, HATS, Writing, Letter and Wrapping PAPER, will be sold low for cash, previous to Wednesday, Nov. 5th. All remaining on hand on that day, will be sold at Auction, at the Subscriber's New Stand, one door West of John McArn's Store, on Hay Street. The Buroucke and Harness (a prime article) will be sold as above unless disposed of at private sale.

AMOS KIMBALL, *Trustee & Auct'r.*

October 20. 7tf

New Burying Ground.

THE Committee appointed by the Commissioners of the Town to inclose and lay off a piece of land, given by the late John Eccles, for the purpose of a Burying ground, give Notice that a plan of the same has been prepared and deposited at the office of Messrs. E. L & W W., where it may be seen.

Persons desirous of procuring lots, will be attended to, on application being made to either of the Committee. By the terms of the devise, the ground is to be laid off and the lots disposed of in a particular way; that the intentions of Mr. Eccles may be carried out, the committee reserve to themselves the direction of all enclosures, and the arrangement of the ornamental part of the ground.

When it is recollected that *the money* arising from the sale of *the ground is to be invested*, and the interest arising *to be applied to the purpose* of educating poor children in the Town, it is hoped that the citizens generally will feel an interest in the matter.

EDW'D L. WINSLOW,
JOSHUA CARMON,
JOHN CAMPBELL. } Committee.

Fayetteville, Oct 20, 1834. 7-tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons

Of all descriptions, warranted *to be of good quality*, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opening a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for past favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 78tf

Furniture Ware Room,

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns, a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, matrass, any, curled maple and plain Bedsteads, all which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

NEW AND LARGE SUPPLY OF

BOOKS & STATIONARY

THE Subscriber, during his late visit to the Northern cities, purchased a very large supply of

BOOKS,

In the various departments of Literature, which he has just received, and is now opening. The make his assortment more general and extensive than any ever before seen in this place. He thinks it unnecessary to enumerate, but will only invite his friends and the public of this town and the surrounding country, to call and examine.

In addition to the stock of Books, he has a beautiful assortment of Fine Pen and Pocket KNIVES, a large stock of Cap and Letter PAPERS, Music Piano and Flute MUSIC, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

October 13, 1834.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.